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PROPENSITY TO CRIME.¹

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Eminent scientists in all parts of the world have for many years been devoting themselves to the study of crime, its causes and its prevention, and the cultivators of the science of criminology already cover a vast field of research which comprises almost everything under the sun. While some analyze the physiological condition of the individual, his psychology, atavistic and hereditary tendencies, the influence of age and sex on criminality; others observe geographical conditions in order to discover the influence of the atmosphere, of temperature, of the rivers and seas, of agricultural products, of the soil and subsoil of the place where the individual is found and the kind of food he lives on; and, lastly, others study social conditions—in other words, the influence of poverty and wealth, of habits, usages and customs, of vices, of civil status, of education, of professions, etc., on the commission of crimes. And in order to formulate doctrines from the splendid fruits of such studies, their advocates have advanced brilliant theories in order to explain the causes of the social phenomenon called crime.

It cannot be said, however, that all questions on criminology have been completely settled. There are still serious objections to some conclusions drawn by criminologists, and the law of criminal saturation, for example, by virtue of which in every social environment there is a *minimum* of natural and atavistic criminality, due to anthropological factors, is still a mooted question. We are, therefore, in the midst of a period of research and analysis, and by way of contribution to these studies from which civilization and humanity derive so many benefits I propose to explain some more facts, taken from our criminal statistics, in order to point out the causes which in my opinion facilitate the development of certain criminal tendencies.

I.

There are many facts tending to show that the perpetuation of crime is not the exclusive work of the free volition of man, but the result of multitudinous contributory causes which constantly stir him,

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thus promoting the development of certain tendencies or the propensity to certain acts.

To illustrate this proposition, we have taken the averages given by the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Justice during the fiscal years 1912 and 1913, heretofore unpublished, regarding the most common offenses against persons, against property and against chastity.

For the sake of clearness, we have divided all the provinces of the Archipelago into three regions, taking into consideration the degree of ethnological and geographical affinity between their inhabitants.

THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL CONDITIONS ON CRIMES.

(A) *Crimes produced by aggressive tendencies.*

Provinces and Subprovinces—	Parricide	Murder	Homicide	Physical injuries
Northern Luzon—				
Benguet (s) .....	..	..	2	2
Cagayan	2	14	10	14
Ilocos Norte	1	6	6	30
Ilocos Sur	1	18	10	48
Isabela	1	8	6	8
La Union .....	..	4	2	20
Lepanto-Bontoc (s) .....	..	15	6	4
Nueva Viscaya .....	..	3	1	..
Pangasinan	7	16	24	60
Tarlac	1	8	8	22
Zambales .....	..	2	..	3
Total	14	95	77	214
Per 10,000	0.09	0.61	0.41	1.00
Central and Southern Luzon—				
Albay	1	2	5	32
Ambos Comarines	2	15	3	14
Bataan .....	..	15	6	11
Batangas	1	22	12	42
Bulacan .....	..	4	6	15
Cavite	1	14	12	17
La Laguna	2	10	8	18
Manila	2	10	13	9
Marinduque (s) .....	..	..	1	1
Mindoro .....	..	4	3	11
Nueva Ecija	1	15	20	21
Pampanga	2	8	6	8
Rizal .....	..	8	2	21
Sorsogon	1	3	2	20
Tayabas	3	10	4	28
Total	19	142	105	271
Per 10,000	0.08	0.51	0.44	1.14

Provinces and Subprovinces— Bisayas and Mindanao—	Parricide	Murder	Homicide	Physical injuries
Antique .....	..	4	1	12
Bohol	1	7	5	9
Capiz	1	20	28	39
Cebu	5	57	45	84
Cotabato	2	4	..	..
Cuyo .....	..	..	..	..
Dapitan .....	..	3	3	4
Davao .....	..	10	2	1
Iloilo	2	16	7	36
Jolo .....	..	6	8	..
Lanao .....	..	3	2	1
Leyte (Maasin)	1	20	7	11
Leyte (Tacloban)	2	12	15	31
Masbate (s) .....	..	1	3	4
Misamis	1	4	9	35
Negros Occidental	1	14	29	46
Negros Oriental	1	20	20	27
Puerto Princesa .....	..	1	3	1
Romblon (s) .....	..	3	3	3
Samar	3	9	9	33
Surigao	1	10	15	24
Zamboanga .....	..	7	3	11
 Total	 25	 326	 221	 415
 Per 10,000	 0.07	 0.70	 0.67	 1.26
 Grand Total	 58	 473	 403	 900

(B) *Crimes produced by nutritive tendencies.*

Provinces and Subprovinces— Northern Luzon—	Robbery	Theft	Embezzlement
Benguet (s)	11	10	5
Cagayan	21	53	11
Ilocos Norte	39	80	11
Ilocos Sur	22	75	14
Isabela	13	38	8
La Union	16	13	13
Lepanto-Bontoc (s)	9	14	12
Nueva Vizcaya	3	2	1
Pangasinan	83	114	41
Tarlac	39	43	18
Zambales	2	11	4
 Total	 258	 454	 128
 Ratio per 10,000	 3.44	 2.88	 0.84

Provinces and Subprovinces— Central and Southern Luzon—	Robbery	Theft	Embezzlement
Albay	29	46	17
Ambos Camarines	24	40	14
Bataan	5	21	9
Batangas	39	86	13
Bulacan	46	27	17
Cavite	38	30	24
Laguna	77	64	53
Manila	50	127	110
Marinduque	1	6	2
Mindoro	7	7	2
Nueva Ecija	57	58	18
Pampanga	13	25	14
Rizal	29	31	14
Sorsogon	14	23	12
Tayabas	21	33	22
 Total	 450	 624	 341
 Ratio per 10,000.....	 1.88	 2.55	 1.43
 Bisayas and Mindanao—			
Antique	7	11	6
Bohol	12	10	6
Capiz	33	39	14
Cebu	43	71	46
Cotabato	2	8	1
Cuyo .....	..	1	1
Dapitan	2	3	1
Davao	4	1	5
Iloilo	53	55	32
Jolo	12	..	1
Lanao	1	5	1
Leyte (Maasin)	21	18	11
Leyte (Tacloban)	28	19	10
Masbate (s)	3	11	3
Misamis	11	30	9
Negros Occidental	63	33	38
Negros Oriental	15	12	7
Puerto Princesa	3	1	..
Romblon (s)	11	37	5
Samar	6	26	14
Surigao	4	12	6
Zamboanga	7	22	10
 Total	 341	 425	 227
 Ratio per 10,000.....	 1.03	 1.38	 0.68
 Grand Total	 1.049	 1.503	 .696

(C) *Crimes produced by genesimal tendencies.*

Provinces and Subprovinces—	Adultery	Rape	Abduction	Seduction and corruption of minors
Northern Luzon—				
Benguet (s) .....	..	2	..	2
Cagayan	9	3	3	5
Ilocos Norte	18	10	2	5
Ilocos Sur	8	4	7	4
Isabela	7	3	..	1
La Union	5	3	1	2
Lepanto-Bontoc (s) .....	..	2	1	1
Nueva Vizcaya	19	2	3	..
Pangasinan	31	17	16	8
Tarlac	19	11	6	2
Zambales	5	3	1	1
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	121	60	40	31
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Ratio per 10,000.....	0.78	0.39	0.26	0.20
 Central and Southern Luzon—				
Albay	19	7	5	5
Ambos Camarines	22	10	2	9
Bataan	13	28	6	1
Batangas	10	21	12	4
Bulacan	8	14	6	3
Cavite	13	33	22	4
La Laguna	24	22	15	9
Manila	30	18	13	19
Marinduque (s)	1	3	..	1
Mindoro	3	6	3	1
Nueva Ecija	9	28	11	6
Pampanga	4	18	3	1
Rizal	11	17	11	7
Sorsogon	11	5	5	3
Tayabas	13	10	5	4
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Total	190	240	119	77
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Ratio per 10,000.....	0.80	1.00	0.49	0.32

Provinces and Subprovinces—	Adultery	Rape	Abduction	Seduction and corruption of minors
Bisayas and Mindanao—				
Antique	2	1	1	4
Bohol	5	3	1	1
Capiz	6	12	3	2
Cebu	36	15	13	13
Cotabato .....	..	1	..	1
Cuyo	3	..	..	1
Dapitan	2	1	..	..
Dabao	4	1	1	1
Iloilo	5	5	6	5
Jolo .....	..	..	..	..
Lanao	5	1	..	..
Leyte (Maasin)	7	2	2	4
Leyte (Tacloban)	17	11	11	6
Masbate (s)	5	1	1	1
Misamis	3	6	2	6
Negros Occidental	11	6	19	5
Negros Oriental	6	7	2	2
Puerto Princesa .....	..	1	..	1
Romblon (s)	5	2	2	1
Samar	16	5	4	5
Surigao	6	6	1	1
Zamboanga	11	3	1	3
 Total	 155	 90	 70	 63
 Ratio per 10,000	 0.46	 0.27	 0.20	 0.18
 Grand Total	 446	 390	 229	 171

Examining the general averages thus obtained concerning offenses from aggressive tendencies, it will be seen that the provinces having a larger average than fifty are, in the Northern region, Pangasinan, with 107, and Ilocos Sur, with 77; in the Central and Southern region of Luzon, Batangas with 77, and Nueva Ecija with 57; and in the Bisayan and Mindanao region, Cebu with 191, Occidental Negros with 90, Capiz with 88, Oriental Negros with 68, Iloilo with 61, Leyte with 60 and Samar with 54.

If we compare the total averages of each region, it will be observed that, as to the crime of parricide, the region of the North gives a general average of 14, that of Central and Southern Luzon, 19, and that of Bisayas, 25. The following are the averages concerning murder: 95 in the region of Northern Luzon, 142 for that of Central and Southern Luzon, and 236 for Bisayas and Mindanao. In respect to homicide, we have the following averages: 77, 105 and 221, respectively, and as for

physical injuries, the following averages appear: 214, 271 and 415 for each of the regions of which we have been speaking. From these data it can be inferred that the greatest general averages for crimes from aggressive tendencies belong to the region of Bisayas and Mindanao. And if we should establish a comparison on a basis of ten thousand inhabitants in each region, it turns out that the Bisayan region also has the greatest ratios, except with regard to the crime of parricide, touching which the highest ratio, 0.09, goes to the region of Northern Luzon, while the region of Central and Southern Luzon and that of Bisayas and Mindanao only show a ratio of 0.08 and 0.07, respectively. So far as murder is concerned, in each region we have the following ratios: 0.61, 0.51 and 0.70; as to homicide, 0.41, 0.44 and 0.67, and regarding physical injuries, 1.00, 1.14 and 1.26. From the foregoing it appears that the crimes perpetrated through the influence of aggressive tendencies predominate in the Bisayan and Mindanao region.

As regards crimes committed upon the impulse of nutritive tendencies, the foregoing tables show that the averages over 100 belong to the province of Pangasinan with 238, Ilocos Norte with 130, Ilocos Sur with 111, and Tarlac with 100, in the region of Northern Luzon; Manila with 287, Laguna with 194, Batangas with 138, and Nueva Ecija with 133, in Central and Southern Luzon; and in the Bisayan region, the provinces of Cebu with 160, Iloilo with 140 and Occidental Negros with 134. Comparing the general averages for crimes from nutritive tendencies in each region, it will be noted that Central and Southern Luzon has the greatest averages in regard to crimes against property. But from a comparison of the same averages for each ten thousand inhabitants in each region it appears that in regard to the crime of robbery, Northern Luzon gives a ratio of 3.44 and Central and Southern Luzon, 1.88, while the region of Bisayas and Mindanao only gives a ratio of 1.03. As to the crime of theft, the region of the North has a ratio of 2.88, that of Central and Southern Luzon, 2.55, and that of the Bisayas, 1.38. And regarding the crime of "estafa" (embezzlement), the said regions have the following ratios respectively: 0.84, 1.43 and 0.68. From the foregoing it appears that the crimes of robbery and theft preponderate in the region of Northern Luzon and that of "estafa" in Central and Southern Luzon.

With respect to the crimes produced by genesial tendencies, it appears from the preceding table that the averages over 50 are as follows: for Pangasinan 72, in the region of the North; Manila 80, Cavite 72, Laguna 70, and Nueva Ecija 54, in the Central and Southern Luzon region; and in the region of Bisayas, Cebu gives an average of 77. Comparing the general averages of each region, it is seen that the Northern region gives a total average of 121; that of Central and Southern Luzon,

190, and that of the Bisayas and Mindanao, 155, as to the crime of adultery; for the crime of rape the respective general averages of each region are 60, 240 and 90; concerning the crime of abduction, the respective averages are 40, 119 and 70, and for the crime of *estupro* (seduction) the averages are 31, 77 and 63, respectively. As will be noted, the greatest averages all belong to the region of Central and Southern Luzon. Establishing now a comparison for every ten thousand inhabitants in each region, the respective ratios are 0.78, 0.80 and 0.46 as to the crime of adultery; 0.39, 1.00 and 0.27 in regard to the crime of rape; as to the crime of abduction, 0.26, 0.49 and 0.20; and concerning the crime of *estupro*, 0.20, 0.32 and 0.18. These figures show that the greatest ratios for every ten thousand inhabitants, as well as the highest general averages, belong to the Central and Southern Luzon region. It appears, therefore, that crimes produced by sexual tendencies prevail in this region.

Having seen the data furnished by statistics regarding the tendencies which lead to the commission of crimes in the three regions into which we have divided the Archipelago, we shall now inquire whether local conditions, food and the mode of life of the inhabitants of each region afford any reasonable explanation of the foregoing facts. In the region of Bisayas and Mindanao, for example, it is worthy of notice that the sea air constantly surrounding the same, creates, by its composition, a salutary equilibrium of temperament, and has a powerful influence on the physiology and psychology of the people living on the coast, giving them great vigor as well as great muscular energy. This fact seems to exert a great influence on the character of the inhabitants of those islands, which distinguishes them from the inhabitants of the Luzon provinces.

People living on the coast generally use for food fish, mollusks, and crustacea, whose nutritive value is recognized, on account of the great quantity of albuminoid matter in them, and which contributes to endow these inhabitants with greater physical vigor. Again, the inhabitants on sea-coast regions, such as those of the Biscayas, are usually engaged in seafaring and fishing occupations which, aside from their favorable atmospheric and maritime influences, invigorate the human body and lend greater activity and enterprising spirit to the individual. Thus it is seen that the high figures given by the region of the Bisayas and Mindanao respecting the crimes committed by aggressive tendencies are, it is believed, nothing more than the result of local conditions which give the individual a strong, vigorous and aggressive character.

Among the crimes due to the nutritive tendencies, the crimes of robbery and theft predominate in the region of Northern Luzon. This result, which, at first sight, seems unlikely in view of the characteristic

industry of the natives of the North shows, however, the influence of hunger as a cause of crime. Indeed, during the past few years, the provinces of this region have passed through a great economic crisis, which naturally provokes and stimulates the exigencies of nutrition. The principal products of Northern Luzon, such as tobacco, maguey and indigo and others, have been suffering marked depreciation from year to year. Agriculture, to which its inhabitants are devoted by nature, has experienced for successive years a great detriment as a consequence of an uninterrupted series of public calamities, such as droughts, storms, locust plagues and rinderpest, and crops have been scanty. The want of the necessities for life, as also the scarcity of labor for lack of money, is very noticeable in interior towns, and the inhabitants thereof have to emigrate to other provinces, even temporarily, in search of greater opportunities.

On the other hand, "estafas" predominate in Central and Southern Luzon. This is explained by the fact that in this region, we have the provinces where the industries are more flourishing and commerce more active; where there is greater intercourse, thanks to the facility and rapidity of means of communication, and where transactions such as sales on commission, deposits, loans, etc., are more frequent, which, with just a little bad luck and a little unfaithfulness, easily generate into the crime of "estafa." Manila, Laguna, Cavite and Tayabas have the greatest number of cases of "estafa." Indeed, "estafas" and frauds happen in a large scale in sales on commission and other commercial transactions where there is great need of creating or consolidating credit, such as in the exportation of products, as hemp and copra, for instance.

The region of Central and Southern Luzon, furthermore, comprises the most thickly populated communities, where the desire to increase the satisfaction of pleasure and comfort is generally obtained at the cost of the most elementary economy, where the love of luxury and convenience has taken the greatest strides, introducing into the customs and modes of life of its inhabitants new elements and needs which require the increase of means. Consequently, not a few of them, pressed by the exigencies of the times, lead a life of appearances and misrepresentations, assuming obligations and duties which are not always easy to fulfill and are often greater than their own possibilities.

As has been said above, statistics reveal that the crime caused by genesial tendencies prevail in the region of the Central and Southern Luzon. What is the cause of such phenomenon? Generally, it is assigned to the loosening, if not to the breaking up, of religious beliefs, which leads to the relaxation of customs. But, aside from this, there are in this region other circumstances which necessarily bring about

such consequences. In the provinces of Central and Southern Luzon, for example, due to the very facility of communication, there is a greater circulation of literary production of all classes in the form of pamphlets, novels, "corridos," etc., which constitute, so to speak, the intellectual food dished out to the masses. If we remember that the subject matter of such writings does not always have a good moral background, but on the contrary, the manifest tendency of the central idea in many cases provokes highly emotional indulgence, it will be easily understood that undue delectation in reading such literature has a baneful effect on good customs.

The development of genesimal tendencies is also furthered by obscene pictures or drawings and the immoral and unsightly exhibitions, too often seen in large cities, which, by vividly exciting the sexual instincts, tend to lower the sense of shame, encourage incontinence and directly subvert chastity, a virtue which lies at the very foundation of our family life.

Considering now the relative influence of the tendencies in the three classes of offenses which we have been studying, the figures show the following numbers of accused persons: 1,256 by reason of genesimal impulses; 1,834 on account of aggressive impulses and 3,248 as a result of nutritive impulses. If we compare the first two averages, it will be seen that the smaller one corresponds to persons committing crimes through sexual tendencies. This result seems improbable, if we bear in mind the immense power of the generative function. But it is due in part to the great number of licit and illicit unions and in part to the fact that passional offenses, although provoked by sexual tendencies, also augment the number of crimes from aggressive tendencies. That the average of those who commit crimes from nutritive tendencies is greater than the first two is explained by the powerful influence of economic conditions on the commission of crime.

	Parricide	Murder	Homicide	Physical injuries
Males	49	452	384	826
Females	9	21	19	74
Total	58	473	403	900
	Adultery	Rape	Abduction	Seduction
Males	233	390	225	168
Females	233	...	4	3
Total	466	390	229	171
	Robbery	Theft	Estafa	
Males	1019	1394	619	
Females	30	109	77	
Total	1049	1503	696	

The sum of all averages is 6,338 and out of that number 579 belongs to women, a figure which represents a ratio of 91 for men and 9 for women, for every 100 accused persons.

It will be seen that men not only predominate in all crimes but also that there is a very great disproportion between the delinquency of men and that of women, except with regard to the crime of adultery, which from its very nature, gives an equal number of accused persons for both sexes.

Looking at the crimes committed by women according to their gravity, it is to be observed that for every 100 crimes of murder, homicide or physical injuries committed by men, women commit, respectively, 4.65, 4.95 and 8.97; that is to say, as far as women are concerned, the less violent forms of crimes from aggressive tendencies predominate.

As for crimes produced by nutritive tendencies, for every 100 robberies, thefts or "estafas" committed by males, women commit only respectively 2, 7 and 12, a phenomenon, which is very much in conformity with their nature. The weaker sex is distinguished for its shrewdness, a principal element of the crime of "estafa," rather than for its strength.

The small degree of criminality of women is explained by her separation from the struggles for existence, living as she does almost always under the protection and loving zeal of her parents or of her husband. Furthermore, being called by reason of her sex to fulfill the most delicate of missions—that of maternity—she is almost always confined in the home, far from the turbulent strife which the passions of men engender. And being thus isolated from everything that is brutal and violent, as Carpena says, she must necessarily develop more affectionate tendencies, softer feelings, which are transmitted by inheritance, re-enforced by education, and manifested from early childhood, in a strong but natural contrast with the instincts of the other sex. Even in games, while the boy flees from home, eager to play "bunó,"³ or "baticobre,"⁴ the girl stays at home, revealing maternal instincts, conversing with her dolls seated in their small houses of bamboo and nipa.

³Athletic match, a sort of *jiu-jitsu*.

⁴A sort of baseball.

III

THE INFLUENCE OF AGE ON CRIMES.

	Parricide	Murder	Homicide	Physical injuries	General Percentage
Less than 15 years.....	..	1	2	8	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	5	33	27	83	8
From 21 to 30 years.....	24	178	152	342	38
From 31 to 40 years.....	19	143	111	264	29
More than 40 years.....	9	85	75	140	17
Unknown	1	33	36	63	7
Total	58	473	403	900	100
				Seduction and corruption of Minors	
	Adultery	Rape	Abduction		
Less than 15 years.....	..	4	..	..	0.5
From 15 to 20 years.....	37	52	49	22	12.5
From 21 to 30 years.....	240	187	114	89	50.
From 31 to 40 years.....	132	87	36	40	24.
More than 40 years.....	41	33	17	12	8.
Unknown	16	27	13	8	5.
Total	466	390	229	171	100
				Robbery	Theft
					Embezzlement
Less than 15 years.....	12	25	2		1
From 15 to 20 years.....	128	161	34		10
From 21 to 30 years....	402	586	259		38
From 31 to 40 years.....	304	409	227		29
More than 40 years.....	120	240	122		15
Unknown	83	82	52		7
Total	1049	1503	696		100

It will be seen that the greatest manifestation of criminality in each period of life appears in the crime of theft. This is a corroboration of the sociological theory, according to which the instincts of self-preservation is the principal force which moves human nature. This force is represented by a longing for food, an inborn desire which necessarily gives rise to an adequate action which has for its object the mitigation of the sensation of hunger. The lack of food produces inanition and inanition leads to death. For this reason, everyone looks for food as an immediate and positive means of preserving life. Moreover, it is not sufficient to obtain food for the conservation of life: there is also need of self-defense against everything which may jeopardize our existence, such as the inclemencies of the weather, injurious animals, sickness, etc., hence the need of clothing, shelter, and other means of defense. But, aside from all this, as people move on in the path of progress, there is also an increase of wants and of

the desire to make life more pleasant through the enjoyment of the new elements which civilization carries with it. The struggle has to be colossal by the great number of those who take part in it as well as by the different activities which are displayed in order to insure success. It is easy to conceive, therefore, why many, in the heat of competition, break the rules of conduct established for the protection and security of property, or betray that trust which is essential in fair dealing between man and man in order to stimulate confidence and to foment the spirit of mutual co-operation.

By taking one hundred accused persons in each group according to the various causes leading to the crimes classified in the preceding table, it will be noted that sexual appetite prevails in the third age, as 50 per cent of the accused in this group belong to the same, which proves that the age of virility is the stage of life when human passions break loose with the greatest violence.

In the fourth and fifth ages, nutritive and aggressive tendencies run in parallel lines—that is, man in mature age, while fighting for the acquisition of everything essential to life and to the support of his family, also tries to avoid every aggression which may threaten existence. Thus, our statistics demonstrate to a certain extent the powerful influence of the instinct of self-preservation, showing several cases of homicide and physical injuries arising from quarrels regarding property, inheritance, or in consequence of malicious mischief, because the possession of property of any kind is a sure guarantee of individual subsistence.

IV

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON CRIMES

	Parricide	Murder	Homicide	Physical injuries
Literate	19	136	125	365
Illiterate	39	337	278	535
Total	58	473	403	900
	Adultery	Rape	Abduction	Seduction
Literate	188	178	115	109
Illiterate	278	212	114	62
Total	466	390	229	171
	Robbery	Theft	Estafa	
Literate	388	601	440	
Illiterate	661	902	256	
Total	1049	1503	696	

From an examination of the figures of the preceding table and a comparison of the totals of accused persons, it can be seen that out of every 100 accused, 42 are literate and 58 illiterate.

In table No. XXXVII of "Criminality in the Philippines" (1908) it is seen that the ratio for every 100 accused persons in all crimes during the quinquennium of 1870 to 1874 was 22.23 literate; 18.05 in that of 1875 to 1879 and 11.05 in that of 1883-1887, that is to say, that ratio of literacy gradually decreased, while the quinquennium of 1908 to 1913⁵ gives a ratio of 35 literate persons out of every 100 accused. How and why is it that the greater ratio for the quinquennium of 1870 to 1874 is even smaller than the ratio given by the quinquennium of 1908 to 1913. How can we explain the decrease of said ratio in the three periods stated until it comes down to 11.05 for every one hundred accused? If these figures are not incorrect, they show the existence of a problem the solution of which might be looked for in the kind of education received in school and at home.

It is to be observed that illiterate persons predominate in crimes of a violent form, such as murder, robbery and rape, while on the other hand, those who are educated prevail in crimes which are committed through ability, such as abduction, seduction and "estafa." This would seem to confirm the conclusion already arrived at by other criminologists that instruction does not reduce criminality, but merely transforms it. And really if, as is unquestionable, public instruction in our country has taken great strides and at the same time the degree of criminality has somewhat increased, it seems clear that literacy has reduced the number of crimes of a violent form, but increased the number of offenses which denote shrewdness and ability; in other words, instruction transforms crimes of a barbarous nature into crimes of a civilized character.

Criminality is not diminished with instruction only, that is by merely training the intelligence of man. Criminologists of indisputable reputation have repeatedly said that training is insufficient to restrain criminality if not coupled with moral education, and that knowledge which does not render the individual moral makes him only a more refined, more wily and more dangerous criminal.

It is necessary to join with instruction, called by others intellectual education, not only physical education which invigorates the body, but also moral education which purifies customs and ennobles the human feelings, enthrones civic virtues and destroys social vices, thus making the perpetration of crime less possible. A moral man has no propensity to crime.

⁵Judicial Statistics of 1914, unpublished, table No. LIV.

V

THE INFLUENCE OF PROFESSION ON CRIME

Crimes—	Agriculturists	Barbers	Brokers	Carpenters	Cooks	Drivers
Parricide	1	..	3	1	..	..
Murder	24	..	9	2	1	1
Homicide	8	2	8	6	..	1
Physical injuries	32	4	60	14	7	4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	65	6	80	23	8	6
Robbery	9	6	32	11	3	2
Theft	15	2	24	14	3	69
Embezzlement	24	2	104	7	1	3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	48	10	160	32	7	74
Adultery	5	2	16	1	1	1
Rape	6	2	23	4	..	3
Abduction	5	1	10	3	..	..
Seduction and corrup- tion of minors	4	2	11	1	1	..
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	7	60	9	2	4

Crimes—	Employes	Farm laborers	Fishermen	Land owners	Seams- tresses
Parricide	1	23	1	17	1
Murder	4	310	13	60	8
Homicide	6	189	22	72	2
Physical injuries	11	410	39	192	15
Total	—	—	—	—	—
	22	932	75	341	26
Robbery	9	573	29	287	3
Theft	18	803	19	375	5
Embezzlement	49	200	49	132	10
Total	—	—	—	—	—
	76	1576	97	794	18
Adultery	5	204	4	77	9
Rape	7	214	12	85	2
Abduction	15	127	1	50	3
Seduction and corrup- tion of minors.....	15	83	1	33	6
Total	—	—	—	—	—
	42	628	18	245	20

Crimes—	Servants	Students	Tailors	Washers	Weavers	Unknown
Parricide .....	..	..	3	1	..	5
Murder .....	..	3	3	..	..	20
Homicide	1	2	1	31	..	36
Physical injuries	1	7	16	5	..	34
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	12	23	37	..	95

Robbery	2	4	15	9	3	45
Theft	17	2	12	3	19	97
Embezzlement	3	1	9	2	6	89
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	7	36	14	28	231
Adultery	1	2	15	10	64	32
Rape .....	..	3	4	..	..	15
Seduction and corrup- tion of minors .....	..	5	2	..	1	3
Abduction .....	..	1	2	..	..	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	11	23	10	65	53

Note:—Other professions which throw an insignificant average are not included in the above table.

A study of the foregoing figures indicates that the occupations of the poor furnish the highest averages, which shows once more that poverty is in itself an evil which constantly instigates one to commit a crime.

It is to be noted that proprietors, agriculturists, students and cooks predominate in the crimes against persons. That is to say, that in those occupations where the longing for food is more or less satisfied, aggressive tendencies find greater scope. On the other hand, barbers, carpenters, drivers, brokers, employes, farm laborers, day laborers, fishermen, servants and those who have no visible means of support preponderate in the crimes against property. That is to say that in those occupations where there is greater insecurity or insufficiency of subsistence, the tendencies which impel one to commit a crime for a living are more developed, with the only difference that in some occupations the prevailing crime is theft, and in others "estafa." Carpenters, drivers, farm laborers, day laborers, servants and those who have no visible means of support, commit more thefts than "estafas." On the contrary, brokers, employes, fishermen and landowners commit more "estafas" than thefts. It is perhaps because they are not properly compensated, being thereby induced to resort to shrewdness and ingenuity in order to sustain the struggle for existence.

From all that has been stated it can be reasonably deduced that crime is the result of social environment. Therefore, as the environment is more favorable to the development of aggressive, nutritive or genesial tendencies in a given region, so will the crimes against persons, against property or against chastity predominate. Personal circumstances, to-wit: sex, age, degree of education, and profession also wield an influence on the commission of said crimes.

How can the increase of criminality be checked? The underlying tendencies being known, the whole difficulty lies in the adoption of

those educational, social or legislative measures which restrain the in-temperance or the depravation of such tendencies. In order to combat aggressive impulses, there is no other remedy than to promote the spirit of fraternity and benevolence, and in the same way, in order to dull the edge of sexual tendencies, the best remedy is to moralize customs. On the same principle, in order to bring about an equilibrium of nutritive tendencies, there is need of furnishing a stimulus to the love of work and constantly to further the improvement of conditions in the economic, intellectual and moral spheres of life. To form upright men is to reduce criminality.